

Box

1310

INDIANA

# State Board of Health.

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## RULES AND REGULATIONS

ISSUED BY THE STATE BOARD.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF STATE HEALTH COMMISSION OF 1879  
AND 1880. COPY OF ACT ESTABLISHING STATE BOARD OF  
HEALTH (APPROVED MARCH 7, 1881). EXTRACT  
FROM LAWS RELATIVE TO "PUB-  
LIC OFFENSES," ETC.

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TO THIS IS ADDED A

## NOSOLOGICAL TABLE,

Prepared and Published by the State Board of Health.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER AND BINDER.

1882.



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1882.

**INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

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**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,**

No. 21 MASONIC TEMPLE, INDIANAPOLIS.

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**MEMBERS.**

J. W. COMPTON, M. D., President, . . . . .	Evansville.
Wm. LOMAX, M. D., . . . . .	Marion, Grant Co.
W. W. VINNEDGE, M. D., . . . . .	Lafayette.
J. M. PARTRIDGE, M. D., . . . . .	South Bend.
THADDEUS M. STEVENS, Secretary and Executive Officer, . . .	Indianapolis.

## NOTE.

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Each County Health Officer is *required* to send a copy of this volume of rules, regulations, laws, etc., to the Health Officer of each town and city in their respective counties; also, *requested* to furnish at the *expense of the county*, a copy to each physician in the county who has registered according to law, and also a copy to the press of the county. (The directions in Circular "M," for County Health Officers to charge physicians for copies is withdrawn.)

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 14, 1882. }

At a regular meeting of the State Board of Health, held at Indianapolis, Ind., January 19, 1881, the following series of rules and regulations were recommended for adoption by local boards of health within this State, for the purpose of securing a uniformity of action throughout the State. It is hoped the health officer of each county, city and town to whom a copy is sent, will place them before their respective boards of health at the earliest possible opportunity. With this view it was ordered that this copy be published and distributed to all local boards of health throughout the State, and further, that the public may obtain useful knowledge relating to public health, and the duties of individuals in their relations to the public, a copy be sent by the county health officer to the press of each county throughout the State.

THAD. M. STEVENS,

*Secretary.*

## NOTE.

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Rule 34, Burial Permits, is to be adopted only by Boards of Health in cities of eighteen thousand inhabitants and over.

Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 18, applies for the present to cities only of fifteen thousand inhabitants and over, and all rules, except those regarding vaccination, contagious diseases and the water supply, may be suspended at the option of the Board of Health of any city or county, with the sanction of the State Board of Health, or by order of the State Board, and all rules may be *modified* at any time by order of the State Board.

These rules were adopted February 15, 1882, and are now in force in accordance with the provisions of this note.

By order of the Board,

THAD. M. STEVENS,  
Secretary State Board of Health.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

Adopted and Published by the State Board of Health of Indiana, and Which  
Will be Strictly Enforced by this Board.\*

The rules and regulations recommended by the State Board  
for adoption by local boards, are as follows, to-wit:†

### FOR PREVENTION OF DISEASE. -

**RULE 1.** No privy vault, cess pool, or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, except it be water-tight, shall be established or permitted within one hundred feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes. And all privy vaults built within the limits of any incorporated City or Town, shall reach to the depth of one foot into the first gravel or sand bed. *Provided:* That any such vault need not be over 16 feet in depth; and, *provided*, that any vault cemented and water-tight is not subject to this rule. *Reason:* Soil, especially if it be sandy loam or gravel, or clay with inclined strata or layers, is often an unsuspected conductor of the liquid contents of such receptacles to wells or springs of water. Many well authenticated cases of typhoid fever and other dangerous and often fatal diseases have been traced to water so contaminated. *Reason:* Vaults that do not reach the gravel bed often overflow, thus polluting the surface of the yard.

**RULE 2.** Earth privies, or earth closets, with no vault below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted in Rule 1, but

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\*See sections 3 and 9 of act creating State Board of Health.

†A portion of these Rules are copies of those adopted by other State Boards of Health.

sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the entire contents must be removed monthly. *Reason:* Dry earth or coal ashes are nearly complete disinfectants if used in sufficient quantities to absorb all the fluids.

RULE 3. Whenever any privy vault shall be filled within one foot of the surface, or whenever the Board of Health, through its proper officers shall order, such privy vault shall be emptied and disinfected by the owner, agent or tenant, and from the first day of May to the first of November of each year shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to the contents of the vault, once every month, or as often as ordered by this Board, one or two pounds of copperas dissolved in a pail full of water. *Provided:* That where such vault is to be finally abandoned its contents may, with the sanction of the Health Officer, be effectually mixed and covered with or by earth from time to time, so as to completely cover and prevent exhalation. *Reason:* During the hot season putrescent gases are given off from the decomposing excreta in such vaults. These gases are not only very offensive, but are frequently the cause of dangerous diseases. They contain compounds of ammonia, which are decomposed by a solution of copperas and the foul odor destroyed. In a family vault two pounds of copperas a month is usually sufficient. In vaults used by a large number of persons five or more pounds of copperas should be used monthly.

RULE 4. No privy vault or cess pool shall open into any stream or ditch, or drain, except common sewers. *Reason:* Same as for Rule 1.

RULE 5. Within the limits of this Board of Health no night soil or contents of cess pool shall be removed unless previously deodorized by mixing with a solution of copperas; and during removal the material shall be covered with a layer of fresh earth, except the removal be by the "odorless excavating process," and the solid matter shall be placed in air-tight barrels under a tent, with such aid from disinfectants as the Health Board shall order. *Reason:* Same as for Rule 3.

RULE 6. All sewer drains that pass within fifty feet of any source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes shall be water-tight, and in sandy sub-soil the limit shall be eighty feet. *Reason:* The danger of contaminating the water.

RULE 7. No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water, nor into any standing water within the jurisdiction of this Board. *Reason:* Same as Rule 1.

RULE 8. No garbage, materials manufactured in whole or in part of wool, silk, leather, India rubber, or other materials which evolve offensive gases during combustion, shall be burned within the health limits of this Board.

RULE 9. No house offal or dead animals of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or left exposed by any person, and no butcher, fish monger, or vender of merchandise of any kind shall leave any refuse upon the streets, or uncovered by earth upon any of the lots within the health limits of this Board; and all putrid and decaying animal matter must be removed from all cellars and outbuildings on or before May 1st, in each year, or as often as this Board shall order.

RULE 10. All keepers of hotels, restaurants, and others accumulating garbage, are required to have a properly covered receptacle for swill and house offal, and to cause the contents to be regularly removed, except where provisions are made by the proper authorities for the removal thereof, as often as twice each week between the first day of May and the first day of November, and once each week at all other seasons. *Reason:* For Rules 9 and 10—Decomposing animal and vegetable matter are the sources of poisonous gases dangerous to public health.

RULE 11. No hogs shall be kept within the limits of any corporate town or city except in pens with tight floors, the pens to be kept entirely free from standing water and regularly and freely disinfected; and between the first day of May and the first day of November no hogs shall be kept within the jurisdiction of this Board within twenty-five rods of any dwelling, except in pens with dry floors, or kept free from standing water. This Board will order the removal of such animals at any time when they appear to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or comfort. *Reason:* Same as for Rules 9 and 10.

## DISEASED ANIMALS.

RULE 12. No animal with an infectious or contagious disease shall be bought or sold within the jurisdiction of this Board. And any animal affected with glanders shall, after notice from this Board, be immediately killed and buried deep, without removing the hide from the carcass. The owner or any person having the care of any animal within the limits of this Board, knowing or having reason to believe said animal to have the disease called glanders or farcy, shall not lead, drive, or permit such animal to go in or over any public grounds, uninclosed lands, street, road, public highway, lane or alley within the health limit of this Board, or water such animal, or permit it to drink at any public water trough, pail or spring, or suffer such diseased animal to be kept in any enclosure in or from which it may come in contact with, or close proximity to, any other animal not affected with such disease; and such persons aforesaid shall within twenty-four hours give notice to the health officer or this Board of Health of the location of the diseased animal. And any veterinary surgeon, or any person who acts as such, who shall have knowledge of any animal diseased with glanders or farcy within the jurisdiction of this Board shall within twenty-four hours give notice of the same to this Board of Health or the Health Officers thereof. Everything about the stable, combs and brushes, or any post or fence where it has stood, and every part of harness or wagon used upon or about a glandered animal should be destroyed and burned; and the stable should be cleaned and thoroughly disinfected, under the supervision of the Health Officer. And all persons should use the greatest precautions against exposure from such sources.

RULE 13. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit; nor diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or any other impure, adulterated article used for food, shall be sold or offered for sale as food, and no liquid used as a drink shall be adulterated in any way.

RULE 14. No dead animal or any offal of any kind shall, within the jurisdiction of this Board, be put in any river, well, spring, cistern, reservoir, stream or pond.

## DISPOSAL OF EXCRETA, OFFAL, DEAD ANIMALS, ETC.

RULE 15. All substance mentioned and expressed in section 159, and section 168 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act concerning public offenses and their punishment," approved April 14th, 1881, shall be taken without the limits of any city or town, and in a convenient and safe place destroyed by *burning*, if its nature admits of such disposition. Or otherwise, they shall be deposited in an excavation of the ground outside of such city or town, and completely *covered with earth*. *Provided*: That this rule shall not be held to refer to the proper contents of any sewer or drain, or to the garbage of any hotel, restaurant, or other place where such accumulations may be disposed of by feeding to stock at proper time and place, outside of any city or town, and in mode as designated by this Board. And also *provided*, that this rule shall not prevent any substance from being converted into fertilizing material, rendered into grease or oil, or other articles valuable for any purpose, outside of any city or town. All factories or establishments for the manufacture of such products, shall be conducted in such a manner as not to be deleterious to the health of individuals or offensive to the sight or smell of any citizen, and in such respects they shall be under the control and be conducted according to rules of this Board of Health. No vacant lot or plat of ground within the jurisdiction of this Board shall be filled or have cast upon it for permanent deposit any street scraping, kitchen or yard offals.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES—SUGGESTIONS.

1. It is desirable, when practicable, and it is believed to be subservient not only to the convenience but also to the pecuniary advantage of those engaged in the business, that all the slaughtering, as well as rendering, etc., should be done at one place.

## 2. Location of slaughter houses, etc.

a. An abattoir, if thoroughly drained into a properly constructed sewer, and no blood or offal are fed to swine on the premises, and which shall be conducted strictly according to the rules below, *may* be allowed within the limits of a town.

*b.* Small, separate or private slaughter houses should, as a rule, be outside the town or city limits, or at least in the very thinly populated portion, and not within twenty rods of any public highway.

*c.* They should be located on dry, hard land, that can be well drained.

*d.* They should be amply supplied with clean, wholesome water from springs, wells, or unpolluted streams.

*e.* They should be floored with a light, solid floor of hard wood, or of cement, or well joined stone.

*f.* The yards, sheds, and close pens should be dry and free from mud and filth, and their sides or walls should be thoroughly white-washed at least twice a year.

*3.* The slaughter house and all its apparatus should be kept in a neat and orderly manner, free from all offensive smells.

*a.* When the slaughtering for the day is completed the sides and floor of the slaughter room should be thoroughly washed with an abundance of clean water. No other disinfectant will be required.

*b.* No animal matter of any kind should be permitted to remain in, under or near the slaughter house to decompose or putrify.

*4.* When blood and offal or immature animals are fed to swine on the premises, such arrangements shall be made that such material shall be speedily consumed, and that the unconsumed portions shall be prevented from giving offensive smells, as follows:

*a.* The blood of all the slaughtered animals should be conducted by a water-tight gutter to a water-tight trough in the hog yard.

*b.* The offal and bodies of immature animals should be thrown into a pen with a tight, dry floor, to be consumed at once by the swine; and all portions not consumed within twenty-four hours should be removed from the pen and should be burned or buried, or composted with fresh earth.

*5.* When the blood or offal are not fed to swine on the premises, they should, every day, be carted off in close tanks and in other places treated as described in Rule 14, or should be converted into fertilizers, or otherwise utilized by an apparatus, the gases arising from which should be carried under the furnace and be consumed.

6. The fat and all materials from which fat or oil are to be extracted should be rendered within such time after the slaughtering of the animals that no offensive odors shall arise from them or from the process of rendering. It is believed that slaughter houses of every capacity, carried on in accordance with the foregoing rules and regulations, will be so free from offensive smells as not to be injurious to the health of any one, and justly obnoxious to the complaints of no one.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

RULE 16. All water for "potable" (drinking) or culinary purposes furnished by any company or corporation for the public use of the citizens, within the health limit of this Board of Health shall be "usable" in the sense that term is understood by sanitarians, and shall be equal in quality to the minimum standard that is or may be established or allowed by the National Board of Health, such equality as to standard being determined from time to time by examinations and analyses of samples of such water by such National Board of Health in the manner and according to rules established by the National Board of Health. Such standard, as also the fact that the water under examination conforms in its purity to such standard shall, however, be subject to the approval and sanction of the State Board of Health of Indiana, and the local Health Board having jurisdiction where the supply of such water is situated. And any water furnished for "potable" or culinary use not receiving the sanction after examination and analysis of the State and Local Boards of Health, may, with the consent of the State Board, be condemned by the Board of Health within whose precinct such water is furnished, and said Local Board of Health may prohibit its use. All examinations or analyses of such water by the National, State or Local Boards of Health shall be at the expense of the company or corporation furnishing such water. Such examination and analysis may be ordered by the Local Board of Health, either by order of the State Board or upon the application or complaint to such Local Board of two tax-payers resident of the Health precinct where such water is furnished. And any company or corporation furnishing water for "potable" or culinary purposes of such quality

not equal to the minimum standard of "usable" water as regards sanitary purity, determined according to the manner and conditions mentioned above, shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 9 of the act creating the State Board of Health, etc., for persons and corporations who neglect or refuse to obey the *rules* of such Board of Health. *Provided, however,* That where any town, city or county has a contract with any corporation or company to furnish water according or equal to a certain fixed and different standard of purity, this Board will not interfere except upon the complaint of one or both the contracting parties. Water from any well, cistern or other reservoir or source of water supply used for "potable" or culinary purposes may be examined by order of this Board or its Health Officer in the manner mentioned in this rule, and if such water does not conform in purity to the minim standard mentioned, the use of such water for the purposes mentioned above may be prohibited by the Health Officer of this Board, the examination or analysis determining the degree of purity shall in such cases be at the expense of this Board; and any person using such condemned water, after proper notice of such action by the Board and Health Officer, shall be liable to the penalty above mentioned.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

**RULE 17.** The ventilation and warming of all public buildings within the health limits of this Board of Health shall be under the supervision of this Board; and no public building shall hereafter be erected within such health limit without a certificate from the Health Officer of this Board that the plan of ventilation and heating of such structure is endorsed by this Board and is in accordance with the plan adopted by the State Board of Health for heating and ventilation of public buildings.

**RULE 18.** Every public building within the health limits of this Board shall be provided with proper fire escapes and otherwise planned and arranged in accordance with Section 241 of General Laws of the State, adopted 1881. And no public building shall hereafter be erected within such health limits without such building has been inspected by the Health Offi-

cer of this Board, and a written certificate given by such Health Officer that such structure conforms with the requirements of the section of the act referred to. Such inspection to be made from time to time, upon the written request or complaint of two taxpayers resident of this Health precinct, and no public building shall be received from the architect, contractor or builder without such certificate shall have been obtained.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

RULE 19. In order that the guardians of the public health may have early warning it is important that every case of contagious disease be promptly reported to the local board of health.

RULE 20. "Whenever any *householder* shall know that any person within his family is taken sick with the small-pox, scarlet fever, diphteria or *any other disease dangerous to the public health*, he shall immediately *give notice thereof to the Board of Health, or the health officer of this Board.*

RULE 21. "Whenever any *physician* shall know that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with the small-pox, scarlet fever, diphteria, or *any other disease dangerous to the public health* such physician shall immediately *give notice thereof to the Board of Health, or health officer of this Board*, and, upon such notice being given, the health officer of this Board shall immediately report such case to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, together with the locality and full description of the case.

RULE 22. Upon notice being given of cases of small-pox or varioloid within the jurisdiction of this Board, some member of the Board, or the health physician, shall cause a *red* cloth or flag, not less than twelve inches square, having "small-pox" conspicuously printed thereon, to be fastened upon the front door or other conspicuous place of each building in which such sickness prevails, said cloth or flag to be maintained during the existence of the disease, and until such time as the health physician is satisfied the premises have been properly cleaned, disinfected and purified. In cases of scarlatina, diphteria or rubeola, a *yellow* flag shall be used in the same manner in which red is used in small-pox. If said cloths or flags are removed

without authority from the health physician, the name of the person or the head of the family occupying the premises, together with the number of the street, or location, shall be published, and the person removing said cloth or flag, or causing its removal without authority of the health physician, shall be subject to the penalty as provided hereafter.

RULE 23. Every person affected with small-pox or varioloid, diphteria or scarlet fever, shall be isolated as much as possible from all other persons, and shall occupy a room in which there are no unnecessary articles of furniture, as carpets, cushioned chairs, lounges, window curtains, clothing, etc., The rooms which have been occupied by such diseased person should, if papered, have the paper removed entirely from the walls; the walls should be white-washed, the floors scrubbed, the room thoroughly fumigated, disinfected and ventilated.

RULE 24. No person recovering from infectious disease shall be permitted to appear on the public streets within the health limits of this Board, or on a public highway, or in any public place, until all danger from contagion by reason of such disease is passed.

RULE 25. 1. No person, until after they have been successfully vaccinated, shall be admitted into any *public* or *private* school or institution of learning within this State either in the capacity of teacher or pupil, and all persons admitted therein shall present to the principal thereof the certificate of a reputable physician as to the fact of their having been successfully vaccinated.

2. It shall be the duty of all unvaccinated persons within this State to be successfully vaccinated within sixty (60) days from January 1, 1882. And all unvaccinated persons coming into this State shall be required to be vaccinated within sixty (60) days after coming into the State.

3. All children born within this State shall be successfully vaccinated within twelve (12) months after birth. The vaccination shall be with reliable *bovine virus*.

RULE 26. Every person dying of infectious disease should be thoroughly washed with zinc solution of double strength, then be wrapped in a sheet with the zinc solution, placed in as tight a coffin as possible, and buried immediately. No public funeral shall be held at a house where there is a case of infec-

tious disease; nor in which a death from such has recently occurred.

RULE 27. The room in which there has been a case of infectious disease must be thoroughly disinfected immediately. Any diphtheric corpse, or that of any infectious disease, should be placed in a hermetically sealed coffin, the body having been first wrapped and surrounded with disinfectants, the coffin and box having been disinfected by fumes of burning sulphur (two pounds to each one thousand cubic feet of air) after being sealed. There is much more danger of moving diphtheric corpses in winter than in summer, because diphteria is a winter disease and more easily spread by sore and irritated throats which prevail in cold weather.

RULE 28. The provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Indiana, in relation to public offenses, their punishment, etc., approved April 14, 1881, will be enforced by this Board of Health.

#### RULES FOR DISINFECTION.

RULE 29. DISINFECTANTS TO BE EMPLOYED. 1. Roll sulphur (brimstone) for fumigation. 2. Sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in water in the proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon: for soil, sewers, etc. 3. (Zinc solution) Sulphate of zinc and common salt, dissolved together in water in the proportions of four ounces of sulphate and two ounces salt to the gallon: for clothing, bed linen, etc.

RULE 30. HOW TO USE DISINFECTANTS IN THE BEDROOM. *The most available agents are fresh air and cleanliness.* The clothing, towels, bed linen, etc., should at once, on removal from the patient and before they are taken from the room, be placed in a pail or tub of the zinc solution, *boiling hot*, if possible.

All discharges should either be received in vessels containing copperas solution, or, when this is impracticable, should be immediately covered with copperas solution. All vessels used about the patient should be cleansed with the same solution. Unnecessary furniture—especially that which is stuffed—carpets and hangings, when possible, should be removed from the room at the outset: otherwise they should remain for subsequent fumigation and treatment.

**RULE 31.** Fumigation with sulphur is the only practical method for disinfecting the house. For this purpose the house to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding and other articles which can not be treated with zinc solution, should be opened and exposed during fumigation as directed below. Close the rooms as tightly as possible, place the sulphur in iron pans supported upon bricks placed in wash tubs containing a little water, set it on fire by hot coals or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol, and allow the room to be closed for twenty-four hours. For a room about ten feet square at least two pounds of sulphur should be used; for large rooms proportionately increased quantities.

**RULE 32.** Premises—cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cess-pools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with copperas solution. The copperas solution is easily prepared by hanging a basket containing about sixty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water, or by dissolving in hot water a few pounds of copperas. *Dry Earth or Clay*—This has great power to oxidize decomposing matter, as is well illustrated in our cemeteries. It can be applied in many cases to privies. Heaps of manure, dead animals, and gas-emitting matters from dump-carts, or of other kinds, can be covered with earth and their effluvia destroyed. The action is both mechanical and chemical.

**RULE 33.** BODY AND BED CLOTHING, ETC. All articles which have been in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases (and especially if the disease be small-pox) should be burned. Articles too valuable to be destroyed, should be treated as follows:

*a)* Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, etc., should be treated with the boiling-hot zinc solution, introducing piece by piece; secure thorough wetting, and boil for at least half an hour.

*b)* Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed covers, beds, and other articles which can not be treated with the zinc solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation, their surfaces thoroughly exposed, and pockets being turned inside out. Afterward they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., should be cut open, the contents spread out and thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor,

but should afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten.

To disinfect any ordinary room with chlorine gas: Having tightly closed all the openings of the room, place in it an open earthen dish containing four ounces of peroxide of manganese. Pour on this one pound of strong muriatic acid, being careful not to breathe the fumes. When certain that continuous evolution of chlorine is taking place, leave the room and close the door.

The only safety against infectious diseases is to *avoid the special contagion of the disease, and for small-pox to vaccinate*, and especially when the disease is prevalent.

All vaccinations must be with reliable *non-humanized virus*. The only exception to this rule that would be recognized by the State Board, would be in the event that small-pox was prevalent in epidemic form, and the Health Officer should certify as to the impossibility of obtaining such virus in sufficient quantity, and also as to the purity of the humanized virus used.

#### BURIAL AND SHIPPING PERMITS.

\* RULE 34. No undertaker or other person shall remove from or bring within the health limits of this Board the body of any deceased person whatever, without first having procured a shipping permit from this Board; and no permit shall be issued without a certificate of death, properly made out and signed by the physician, accoucheur or householder having been received by this Board. And every undertaker or other person burying the body of any person dying within, or removing it from the health limits of this Board, for the purpose of burial, shall first obtain a permit from the Health Officer, but no permit shall be given without a return of physician's certificate of death, and he shall return a certificate of such burial or removal to the health officer of this Board within ten (10) days of such burial or removal.

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Health Officer.

Dated.....188...

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\* The portion of this rule referring to *burial* permits is to be adopted only by Health Boards of cities and towns.

These rules and regulations are *Mandatory*. The Health Officer of each local Board of Health should have these rules printed in a newspaper published in his health precinct, or post, or cause to be posted, at least five copies of these rules and regulations, upon sheets not less than 24 inches square, in as many conspicuous places within each voting precinct within the health limits of his Board of Health.

The posting of copies of such "rules and regulations" shall be deemed sufficient notice to each and every person or corporation. And upon failure of any person or corporation to comply with the provisions of such rules and regulations, after they have thus been posted, such person or corporation shall be liable, after *a written notice*, to a fine not less than five (5), nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars; and each day such neglect or refusal continues, after *a written notice* has been given, shall constitute a separate offense.\* *Provided, however,* That in cases where the penalty for violation of any rule or regulation is provided for by any laws of the State of Indiana, they may be prosecuted under such law, and the penalty for neglect or refusal to comply therewith shall in that case be the penalties provided by such State law.

By order of the Board,

THAD. M. STEVENS,

*Secretary State Board of Health.*

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\*See section 9 of act.

## NOTE.

The history of the growth of a particular law is often useful and interesting. With this view we here give extracts from the first and second reports of the "Indiana State Health Commission." The "Health Commission" was the forerunner of the Board of Health in Indiana, and without such, or similar work, the State and Local Boards of Health would not now exist. While this is true, it is equally true that upon the medical profession is cast the greater portion of the responsibility of making the effort a success by having the *true intent* of the law carried out. The draft of the act establishing the State Board of Health was based upon, and is in the main, in accordance with the "Proposed Bill," as found in the report of 1880.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT  
OF THE  
INDIANA STATE HEALTH COMMISSION,  
FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

The first report of the Commission was sent to the last Legislature by Governor James D. Williams, accompanied by a special message that appears herewith. Both the House and Senate ordered it printed, but it was overlooked by the clerk, and no order issued to the publishing committee. The papers composing said report are herewith published with the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and as a part thereof.

The Commission hope that the thoughts suggested by the several papers may stimulate the citizens of the State to work for a law creating a State, and local boards of health, and aid in all efforts that favor public hygiene.

THADDEUS M. STEVENS, M. D.,  
Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 12, 1880.

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At the May session, 1875, of the Indiana State Medical Society a committee was formed on "State Boards of Health;" for Indiana in 1878 the following resolutions were offered by the present secretary of the State Board of Health:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on State Board of Health, as now constituted by this society, shall be called the State Health Commission, with power to associate with them a competent civil engineer, and that the State Geologist shall be an ex-

officio member of such commission. That the duties of such commission shall be to make investigations as to the causes and means of preventing disease in the State, and that they, at any time they see fit, may petition the Legislature to confer police power, so that they can enforce such measures as they may deem necessary to the object above mentioned.

*Resolved*, That in cases of vacancies occurring on such Board of Commissioners, they shall be filled by the State Society.

Such resolutions were adopted by the society in December, 1879.

During December, 1879, the Commission formed Local or District Health Commissions, consisting of a chairman for each, and a member from each county society; the duties of such district commission to be to collect sanitary and vital statistics in their localities, and report the same to the Secretary of the State Health Commission.

In the first report of the Indiana State Health Commission (contained in the report of Professor John Collett, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics), the commission reported a synopsis of a bill to establish a State and local boards of health, and to collect vital and sanitary statistics. Such synopsis was as follows:

*Synopsis of a Bill to Establish a State and Local Boards of Health, and to Collect Vital and Sanitary Statistics.*

SECTION 1. Provides for a State Board of Health for investigation of subjects relative to the health and lives of the people of the State, and as Superintendent of General Quarantine and Vital Statistics, and to have charge of preventive medicine in the State.

SEC. 2. Provides for Local Boards in each county or incorporated city and town, consisting of the County Auditor, Assessor and a health officer, who shall be a physician, if a County Board; in incorporated cities the City Council shall act as such Board, appointing a physician as health officer. All such Local Boards shall have police powers, and all physicians, accoucheurs and Coroners shall report to the County Board, or if incorporated cities, to the Board therein, all births and deaths, on blanks furnished them by the Board of Health. They shall also report all sanitary statistics required by the Local or State Board of Health.

SEC. 3. The Clerk of the Circuit Court to furnish all Local Boards blanks to report, as provided in Section 2, collect the same and report to the Bureau of Statistics.

SEC. 4. The clerk of any monthly meeting of the religious Society of Friends to report all marriages to the County Clerk.

SEC. 5. Each County Clerk to keep books for registration and postoffice address of all physicians and accoucheurs in the county, and also books for registration of marriages, births and deaths, and report to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

SEC. 6. Every physician and accoucheur shall register, as provided in Section 5; and any one mentioned in this act who shall fail to perform the duties prescribed

by this act, shall forfeit the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to be collected in any court of competent jurisdiction, and on suit of the County Clerk.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the State Board of Health to report to the Chief of Bureau of Statistics annually all sanitary statistics.

SEC. 8. The Secretary and members of the State Board of Health to receive reasonable compensation.

In 1880 the State Health Commission presented a second report, extracts from which are here given, viz:

Since the last report was published the committee on revision of the laws of the State has sought to amend and improve the law that created and governs the Bureau of Statistics. In such amendment the Chief of the Bureau has power to call upon all physicians and coroner's for reports of deaths, and all physicians and accouchers for reports of births. All township trustees and local boards of health that may be organized are also required to report to the County Clerk all statistics coming within their knowledge, said clerk to report the same, together with a copy of records of marriages, to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

Such amendment we consider as a great advance in the right direction, and, with the exception of a faulty arrangement, it would, no doubt, operate well to accomplish one of the principal objects sought, viz: the collection of vital statistics, but we can not fail to perceive that a very important object has been placed in a secondary position, and has not by such amendment received due consideration. The great object of investigation in sanitary science and the proper collection of sanitary statistics has been left in a crippled condition.

Below we present a form of a bill somewhat similar to the one proposed for Vermont, establishing a State and local boards of health, with their duties.

This bill is so formed that it adapts itself to the condition of things now existing in the State, for the local boards, together with the Central or State Board, are bodies forced not only to collect vital statistics, but to investigate sanitary subjects which are sent to the Bureau of Statistics, and by them tabulated and published.\*

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\*In place of reporting to the Bureau of Statistics, by section 7 of the act establishing the State Board of Health, a distinct Bureau of Vital and Sanitary Statistics was added to the State Board of Health, thus enabling the work of collecting the vital and sanitary statistics to be carried on with greater efficiency.

PROPOSED ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL  
STATISTICS FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA.

*It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:*

SECTION 1. The Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint seven persons, five of whom shall be physicians and one a civil engineer, who, with a secretary, appointed as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a State Board of Health for the State of Indiana. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall be deemed one of the members of such Board. The term of office of the persons so appointed shall be so arranged that the terms of two of them shall expire at the end of every second year. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, however, shall continue by virtue of his office. Vacancies in the board shall be filled by reappointment or otherwise by the same appointing power.

SEC. 2. The Board shall meet immediately upon receiving notice of their appointment, at such time and place as the first-named member of the Board shall designate; shall organize by the election of a president, who shall be one of their number, and of a secretary, who shall be a physician, and if not one of their number by appointment, shall by such election become a member *ex-officio* of the Board, and shall hold the office of secretary four years, or until another is elected.

SEC. 3. The Board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the inhabitants of the State; shall make, or cause to be made, sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of diseases, especially of epidemics, and the means of prevention; the sources of mortality and the effects of localities, employments, habits and circumstances of life on the public health; they shall also investigate the causes of epidemics and other diseases occurring among the stock or domestic animals of the State, and the methods of remedying the same, and shall gather information in respect to these matters, and all other kindred subjects which shall be committed to the Board, for diffusion among the people in such manner as the Board shall deem best. They shall also, when requested, or when in their opinion the sanitary interests of localities require it, advise with regard to the location, drainage, water

supply, heating and ventilation of public buildings, and the drainage and sewerage of towns and cities.

SEC. 4. The Board shall meet biennially on the second Thursday of the session of the Legislature, at Indianapolis, and at such other times and places as, in the judgment of the Board, the public health may require. The Secretary shall be the executive officer of the Board; shall superintend and perform the work prescribed in this act, and perform such other duties as the Board shall direct. He shall deliver, or cause to be delivered at least one public lecture on sanitary science and the laws of public health in each county of the State during each year; shall respond to the instructions of the State Board, or to the invitations of the local boards of health hereinafter provided for, in case of epidemics, contagious diseases, or other unusual sickness by visiting the locality, or in such other way as may be deemed best; shall render the Secretary of State and Chief of the Bureau of Statistics any necessary assistance in preparing for publication the annual registration reports required by law relating to births, marriages and deaths in the State, and shall annually report to the Governor, through the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on or before the first day of August in each year, the investigations, discoveries and recommendations of the Board, which shall be printed and distributed as soon as practicable thereafter, in the same manner as other public documents of the State, and also printed as part of the report of the Bureau of Statistics, and the whole expense of the Board for services rendered shall not exceed — hundred dollars per annum. The salary of the Secretary shall be fixed by the Board, provided it shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum, but his traveling expenses shall be paid in addition thereto.

SEC. 5. The trustees of each town, the mayor and aldermen of each city in the State, and trustee and assessor of each township shall constitute a board of health, *ex-officio*, for each of the several towns and cities of the State, of which a trustee of each town, and the mayor of each city, and the trustee of each township shall be chairman. They shall annually, on the second Tuesday of March of each year, complete their organization by the election of a secretary, who shall be a physician, and who shall be allowed such compensation from the town,

city or township treasury as the local boards shall direct, provided, however, that the secretary of each township board shall be elected by the board of commissioners of such county. The local boards shall act in conjunction with the State Board in carrying out the practical intention and operations of this act, and it shall be the duty of the secretary of such local boards at least once in a year, and oftener if requested, to report to the State Board of Health such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions from the State Board.

Sec. 6. The city or town boards of the locality concerned shall have authority, under the direction of the State Board, to promulgate and enforce such regulations for the better preservation of the public health in contagious and epidemic diseases as they may deem best, and any person or persons or corporations neglecting or refusing, after having been duly notified in writing to comply with the requirements of such regulations, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay into the State treasury a fine not less than five or more than ten dollars for each and every such offense, to be recovered upon complaint of any grand juror of the several towns or cities or townships before any justice of the peace competent to try the same.

Sec. 7. This shall take effect from its passage.

“The enactment of the above law, in addition to the bill now governing the Bureau of Statistics, amended so as to enforce the collection of vital statistics, would be efficient, and all that would be needed upon the subject of public health and vital statistics. For this the medical profession of the State has labored for years, and we have faith that the Legislature, in its wisdom, will speedily grant what is asked for.”

It will be seen that many sections of the law that was enacted creating the Indiana State Board of Health, and the one recommended by the Health Commission, are with few exceptions identical. The act approved March 7, 1881, was, in fact, adopted upon this basis.

The provision as to the Secretary of the State Board of Health reporting to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, as found in section 4 of the proposed law, was omitted in the draft sent to the Legislature, while the manner of formation of the Board, as contained in section 1 of the proposed law,

was modified. In every other particular the law proposed by the Commission and the law enacted by the Legislature are, in the main, identical.\*

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\* In section 5 Township Boards were provided in the law proposed by the Commission. The same provision was contained in the drafted bill, but was stricken out by the Legislature. This is a very important feature, and we trust provision for Township Boards of Health will be made by the next Legislature.



## NOTE.

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In addition to the note on page 27, it should be stated that the act creating the State Board of Health, etc., as originally drafted by the State Health Commission, was placed in the charge of F. J. Van Vorhis, Senator from Marion county, who re-drafted with important changes. After receiving certain amendments in the Senate and House it became a law in 1881. This, in brief, is the history of the act under which the State and Local Boards are now organized.

# ACT ESTABLISHING STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, ETC.,\*

OF INDIANA.

AN ACT establishing a State Board of Health, defining its purposes, powers and duties; providing a system of registration and report of vital and sanitary statistics in connection therewith, and prescribing the duties of certain State, county, township, and city officers in relation thereto, and prescribing penalties for violation of certain provisions thereof.

(APPROVED MARCH 7, 1881.)

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That a Board is hereby created and established, which shall be known under the name of the State Board of Health. It shall consist of five members, as follows, Four members who shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and a Secretary, as prescribed in section four of this act. The four members so appointed shall be so designated by the Governor that the term of office of two shall expire on the last day of February, 1883, and two on the last day of February, 1885. Thereafter the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall biennially appoint two members, who shall hold their offices for four years. Any vacancy in said board may be filled by the Governor until the next regular meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Health shall have the general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of this State. They shall especially study the vital statistics of this State, and endeavor to make intelligent and

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\*This act was drafted upon the plan recommended by the Indiana State Health Commission. (See report for 1880.)

profitable use of the collected records of deaths and of sickness among the people; they shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics; the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingestas, habits and circumstances on the health of the people. They shall, when required, or when they deem it best, advise officers of the Government, or other State Boards, in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation of any public institution or building; and it shall be the duty of the board to report what, in their best judgment, is the effect of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage upon the industry, prosperity, happiness, health and lives of the citizens of the State. They shall, prior to the 15th day of November in each year, make a report to the Governor of their doings, investigations and discoveries during the year ending on the 31st day of October next preceding, with such suggestions in regard to legislative action as they may deem important.

SEC. 3. The board shall meet at least once each quarter, in the city of Indianapolis, and as often as they may deem necessary, and at such other places and times as they may deem expedient during epidemics. A majority shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall choose one of their number to be President, who shall serve two years, unless his term of office as a member of the board shall sooner expire. They may adopt rules and by-laws subject to the provisions of this act. They shall have authority to send their secretary or a committee of the board, to any part of the State, when deemed necessary to investigate the cause of any special or unusual disease or mortality.

SEC. 4. At their first meeting, or as soon as a competent and suitable person can be secured, the board shall elect a Secretary, who shall, by virtue of such election, become a member of the board and its executive officer, and who shall serve four years, unless sooner removed for just cause by the votes of three members of the board voting therefor. The board shall deliver to such Secretary a written statement of the cause of removal, and also state the cause of such removal to the next session of the General Assembly. The board may elect one of their own members Secretary, in which case the Governor shall appoint another member to complete the full number of the board.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Board of Health shall be a physician, and the health officer of the State. He shall keep his office at Indianapolis, and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this act or may be required by the board. He shall keep a record of the transactions of the board; shall have the custody of all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the board, which may be deposited in his office; shall, so far as practicable, communicate with other State Boards of Health, and with the local Boards of Health within this State; shall keep and file all reports received from such boards, and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the board. He shall, so far as possible, aid in obtaining contributions to the library and museum of the board. He shall prepare blank forms of returns, and such instructions as may be necessary, and forward them to the clerks of the several Boards of Health throughout the State. He shall collect information concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting diseases, and all useful information on the subject of hygiene, and through an annual report, and otherwise, as the board may direct, shall disseminate such information among the people.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars, which shall be fixed by the State Board of Health. The board shall quarterly certify the amount due him, and on presentation of said certificate the Auditor of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount. The members of the board shall receive no other compensation for their services but their traveling and other necessary expenses while employed on the business of the board; shall be allowed and paid upon an itemized account, verified under oath by the member in whose favor the claim is made.

SEC. 7. The State Board of Health shall have supervision of the system of registration of births, deaths and marriages as herein provided, and they shall make up such forms, and shall, from time to time recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary for the thorough registration and report of vital and sanitary statistics throughout the State. The Secretary of the board shall be superintendent of all such registration, and the clerical duties and safe keeping of the bureau of vital and

sanitary statistics thus created shall be provided for by the Secretary of State upon the requisition of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, approved by the President thereof.

SEC. 8. The trustees of each town, the Mayor and Common Council of each incorporated city, except where a regular constituted board of health, by ordinance of such city, now exists or may hereafter be created, and Board of County Commissioners of each county, shall constitute a board of health, ex-officio, for each of the several towns, cities and counties respectively of the State, who shall perform such duties respectively required of them by this act without compensation. They shall annually, in the month of January of each year, complete their organization by the election of a Secretary, who shall be a physician. The Secretary of such local boards of health, and the Secretary of any regular constituted board of health of any incorporated city, shall be the health officer of every town, city or county respectively, for the purposes provided in this act, and shall be allowed such compensation from the town, city or county treasury respectively as the board electing them may determine: *Provided*, That the Secretary of each county board of health shall render such medical and surgical services as may be required by persons confined in the county jail of such county, and such other medical services as may be required of him by the Board of County Commissioners.

SEC. 9. The board of health of each county shall act in conjunction with the State Board of Health, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of such county boards, at least once in each year, and as often as may be deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, to report such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions from, and according to forms and blanks furnished by said board; and the board of health of each town and city situate in any county of this State, shall act in conjunction with the board of health of such county, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of such local boards at least once each quarter, and as often as may be deemed necessary by the county board, to report such facts and statistics as may be required under instruction from, and according to, forms and blanks furnished by the State Board of Health through such county boards. And every physician in each town, city and county shall be required to report to the Secretary of

the board of health of such town, city or county, such facts and statistics as may be required by him under the direction of the county board, or of the State board through such county board, and such town, city and county board shall have authority, and it shall be their duty in the locality concerned, under the direction of the State Board of Health, to promulgate and enforce such regulations for the preservation of public health and the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases as may be deemed advisable by them; and any person or persons, or the officers of any corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been notified in writing, to comply with the requirements of such regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, and each day said failure or refusal shall continue, shall, after proper notification, constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of all physicians and accoucheurs in this state to register their names and post office address with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which they reside, and all such physicians and accoucheurs shall report to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which they may occur, and within fifteen days thereafter, all births and deaths which may occur under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death, and such correlative facts as may be required in the blank forms furnished, as provided in this act. When any birth or death shall occur with no physician or accoucheur in attendance, then such birth or death shall be reported as hereinbefore provided by the householder where or under whose observation such birth or death may occur, with the cause of death, if such be known. Any physician, accoucheur or householder willfully or purposely, after notice by the Secretary of the local board under whose jurisdiction such householder may live, failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars. *Provided*, That any death coming under the jurisdiction or supervision of any coroner, shall be by him reported to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which such death may occur, within fifteen days after such

death comes under his jurisdiction, and such death so reported shall not be required to be reported by any other person.

SEC. 11. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of each county in this State shall be required to keep a book especially prepared and set apart for the registration of names and post office address of physicians and accoucheurs of their county. And it shall be the duty of such clerk to report to the health officer of the county on or before the fifth day of each month the number of certificates of marriages that have been recorded during the preceding month, together with the names of parties contracting such marriage, and the date when such marriage was solemnized: *Provided*, That the clerk shall be entitled to charge each physician and accoucheur so registered a fee of ten cents and no more, and the county commissioners shall allow such clerk fifty cents and no more for each monthly report made to the health officer of the county.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the board of health of each county to keep a complete record, according to the form prescribed by the State board, of all marriages, births, and deaths reported to them under the provisions of this act, and such record shall be open to the inspection of any citizen without fee.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to prescribe the form for the records of marriages, births, and deaths to be used in the office of the secretary of the county board, and to prescribe such forms, and the secretary of the State board shall, upon requisition of the health officer of each county, furnish him, and through him the secretary of each local board in such county, such blanks as may be required for the gathering and reporting of vital and sanitary statistics, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to provide suitable office for the meetings of the State Board of Health, and for the secretary thereof.

SEC. 15. The sum of \$5000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the salary of the secretary, and other necessary expenses of the State Board of Health, according to the provisions of this act; and the expense of the State Board of Health shall in no event exceed the amount herein appropriated.

## OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.

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EXTRACT from law relative to "Public offenses and their punishment," enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

APPROVED APRIL 14, 1881.

SEC. 157. Whoever erects, continues, uses or maintains any building, structure or place for the exercise of any trade, employment or business, or for the keeping or feeding of any animal, which, by occasioning noxious exhalations, or noisome or offensive smells, becomes injurious to the health, comfort or property of individuals, or the public, or causes or suffers any offal, filth or noisome substance to be collected or to remain in any place, to the damage or prejudice of others, or the public, or obstructs or impedes without legal authority, the passage of any navigable river, harbor or collection of waters, or unlawfully diverts any stream of water from its natural course or state, to the injury of others, or obstructs or incumbers by fencees, buildings, structures or otherwise, any public grounds; or erects, continues or maintains any obstruction to the full use of property so as to injure the property of another or essentially interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars. *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the Board of Trustees of towns and the Common Councils of cities, from enacting and enforcing such ordinances within their respective corporate limits as they may deem necessary to protect the public health and comfort.

SEC. 158. Whoever builds, erects, continues or keeps up any dam or other obstruction to any stream of water, and thereby

produces stagnant water which is manifestly injurious to the public health and safety, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 159. Whoever puts the carcass of any dead animal, or the offal from any slaughter house or butchers' establishment, packing house or fish house, or any spoiled meats or spoiled fish, or any putrid animal substance, or the contents of any privy vault, upon or into any river, pond, canal, lake, public ground, market place, common, field, meadow, lot, road, street or alley, and whoever, being the owner or occupant of any such place, knowingly permits any such thing to remain therein to the annoyance and injury of any of the citizens of this state, or neglects or refuses to remove or abate the nuisance occasioned thereby, within twenty-four hours after knowledge of the existence of such nuisance upon any of the above described premises owned or occupied by him, or after notice thereof in writing from any health officer of the city, or the trustee of the township in which such nuisance exists, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than one dollar.

SEC. 160. Whoever knowingly sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell, or expose for sale, any kind of diseased or corrupted or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, or whoever knowingly sells or exposes for sale any article or substance intended to be eaten or drank, and shall by label or in any other way represent it to be other than what it is, or kills for the purposes of sale any calf less than four weeks old, or sells or has in possession with intent to sell, the meat of any calf which he knows to have been killed when less than four weeks old, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months nor less than ten days.

SEC. 161. Whoever kills for the purpose of sale any sick, diseased or injured animal, or who sells or has in his possession with the intent to sell, the meat of any such sick or diseased or injured animal, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

SEC. 162. Whoever shall knowingly sell to any person or persons, or sells, or delivers, or bring to be manufactured, to

any cheese or butter manufactory in this State, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or shall keep back any part of the milk known as "stripping," with intent to defraud, or shall knowingly sell milk, the product of a sick or diseased or injured animal or animals, or any milk produced from any cow fed upon the refuse of any distillery or brewery, or upon any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, or shall knowingly use any poisonous or any deleterious material in the manufacture of any cheese or butter, or shall knowingly sell or offer to sell any cheese or butter in the manufacture of which any poisonous or deleterious substance has been used, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

#### ADULTERATING LIQUORS.

SEC. 163. Whoever adulterates any wine made of juice expressed from grapes, by mixing therewith any drugs, chemicals, cider, whisky, or other liquor, and whoever sells, or offers to sell, any such adulterated wine or grape juice, knowing the same to be adulterated, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 164. Whoever adulterates any spirituous, malt or other intoxicating liquor, by the admixture of any deleterious substance therewith, or knowingly sells, or offers for sale, any such liquors which have been so adulterated, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 165. Whoever uses any active poison in the manufacture or preparation of any intoxicating liquor, or knowingly sells, or offers for sale, in any quantity, any intoxicating liquor so manufactured or prepared, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not more than seven years nor less than one year, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 168. Whoever maliciously or mischievously puts any dead animal, carcass or part thereof, or any other putrid, nauseous, noisome or offensive substance, upon any highway or into, or in any manner befoils any well, cistern, spring, brook, canal or stream of running water, or any reservoir of

water works, of which any use is or may be made for domestic purposes, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than sixty days nor less than ten days.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—GLANDERED HORSES, ETC.—TEXAS CATTLE.

SEC. 193. Whoever overdrives, overloads, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, or unnecessarily or cruelly beats, or needlessly mutilates or kills any animal; or impounds or confines any animal in any place and fails to supply the same during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good, wholesome food and water, or carries in or upon any vehicle or car, or otherwise, any animal, in a cruel manner, or feeds cows on food that produces impure or unwholesome milk, or abandons to die any maimed, sick, infirm or diseased animal, or being a person or corporation engaged in transporting live stock, detains such stock in railroad cars or compartments for a longer continuous period than twenty-eight hours, after the same are so placed, without supplying the same with necessary food, water and attention, or permits such stock to be so crowded as to overlie, wound, crush or kill each other, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 194. Whoever knowingly permits any horse, mare, or gelding, affected with the glanders, to be taken from his or her premises, or to run at large, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 195. Whoever drives or in any manner brings Texas or Cherokee cattle into this State at any time before the first day of October, and after the first day of April in any year, and whoever purchases such cattle so driven or brought, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year; but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the transit of any cattle through this State on the railroads to other States, nor shall the provision of this section apply to any cattle that shall have been, during all the previous winter, north of the thirty-eighth degree of latitude, and in all prosecutions under this section, the

legal presumption shall be that such cattle had not been, during all the previous winter, north of the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude.

PAUPERS—DESERTING WIFE AND CHILD—VAGRANCY—TRAMPS.

SEC. 222. Whoever, knowingly, brings within this State a pauper with the intention of making him or her a charge upon any of the counties of this State, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 223. Whoever, without cause, deserts his wife, child or children, and leaves such wife, or her child or children a charge upon any of the counties of this State, or without provision for comfortable support, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 224. Any person, male or female, over the age of fourteen years, and physically able to perform manual labor, who has not made reasonable efforts to procure employment, or who has refused to labor for compensation when labor is offered, who is found in a state of vagrancy or practicing common begging, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 225. Whoever, except a female or blind person, or cripple, not being in the county in which he usually lives or has his home, is found going about begging and asking subsistence by charity, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp. Any tramp who enters a dwelling house or inclosure, or yard about a dwelling house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or does not, when requested, immediately leave such place, or does or threatens to do any injury to the person, or real or personal property of another, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars.

RETURN OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

SEC. 239. Whoever, having solemnized a marriage, fails to return a certificate thereof, with the license therefor, within the time prescribed by law, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

## FIRE ESCAPES.

SEC. 241. Whoever, being the owner, lessee, superintendent or manager of any hotel or place of entertainment for transient guests or boarders, in any city of five thousand inhabitants or upwards, which is more than two stories in height, conducts, operates or carries on such hotel or place of entertainment, without providing sufficient and suitable fire escapes or ladders at convenient places in the stories of such building above the second, for the speedy escape of such guests or boarders in case of fire, and without causing written or printed notices of the location and manner of using such fire escapes or ladders to be posted in a conspicuous place in the room of each guest or boarder, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than five dollars for each day of such failure.

## CONSTRUCTION OF DOORS, ETC.

SEC. 243. Whoever, being the owner, manager, lessee, trustee or person having the charge of any theater, opera house, museum, college, seminary, church, school house or other public building, refuses or neglects to cause all the doors thereof, constructed for the purpose of ingress or egress, whether inner or outer doors, to be so hung that the same shall swing outwardly, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than ten dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not exceeding six months.

CLIMBING ON CARS—OBSTRUCTING WAY BY CARS—RUNNING CARS WITHOUT AX, HAMMER, ETC.—REQUISITES CROSSING RAILROAD TRACKS—FAILURE TO STOP AT CROSSINGS—STOPPING TRAINS ON CROSSINGS.

SEC. 253. Whoever, not being a passenger or employe, either climbs, jumps or steps upon, swings on, or attaches himself to any locomotive engine or car, while the same is in motion, or switching upon any part of the track of a railroad within this State, shall be fined in any sum not more than three dollars.

SEC. 254. Whoever, being a conductor or other person having charge of, or running a railroad train, carrying or used for

carrying freight, permits or suffers the same to remain standing across any public highway, street or alley, or who, whenever it becomes necessary to stop such train across any public highway, street or alley, fails or neglects to leave a space of sixty feet across such public highway, street or alley, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars, nor less than three dollars.

SEC. 255. Whoever shall, either as conductor or engineer, assist in the running of any passenger cars over any railroad in this State, which have not been provided with an ax, sledge hammer, saw and bucket, placed in some convenient and conspicuous place therein, in each passenger car, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, and in such case such railroad company employing such officer or employe, shall be liable to the same penalties as such employe.

SEC. 256. Whoever being engineer of such locomotive running upon any railroad track, upon or over which passengers are or may be transported, runs his locomotive across or upon the track of any other railroad, upon and over which passengers are, or may be transported, without first coming to a full stop before crossing such other track, and without first ascertaining that there is no other train or locomotive in sight, approaching and about to pass over such other track; or, who runs, or permits his locomotive to cross such track when a locomotive is in sight, approaching and about to pass upon and over such crossing and such other track, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and, in addition thereto shall be imprisoned in the county jail for any period not more than one year nor less than three months, and if any person shall be injured or killed by reason of such crossing, such engineer so violating the provision of this section, shall be imprisoned in the state prison for any period not more than fourteen years nor less than two years.

SEC. 257. Whoever shall falsely report to the engineer of any locomotive running upon any railroad track, upon and over which passengers are or may be transported, that there is no train or locomotive upon the track of any other railroad in sight, and approaching the place where such roads cross, or upon such crossing, or whoever, being the conductor of any train, orders and directs the engineer to violate the provisions

of the preceding section, or whoever, being a brakeman of any train of cars, by reason of his gross carelessness, or willful neglect of duty, cause such train or locomotive to run across or upon such crossing, shall be fined in any sum not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than three months, and if any person shall be injured or killed by reason of such crossing, he shall be imprisoned in the state prison not more than fourteen years, nor less than two years.

SEC. 258. Whoever, being an engineer, permits his locomotive to run upon or across the track of any other railroad before the locomotive and train shall, coming upon the other track, have passed over such crossing, if the locomotive or train on the other track shall arrive at the crossing first, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than three months; and if any person be killed or injured by reason of such crossing, he shall be imprisoned in the state prison not more than fourteen years, nor less than two years.

SEC. 259. Whoever, being the engineer, conductor or other person, having charge of any railroad train or locomotive, permits or suffers the same to be stopped or remain stationary upon any railroad crossing, unless the same is done by united agreement, and under specific regulations adopted by the directors of such crossing railroads, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than three months; and if any person be injured or killed by reason of such crossing, he shall be imprisoned in the state prison not more than fourteen years, nor less than two years.

SEC. 260. Whoever, being the conductor of any passenger train, allows the same to remain standing across any public highway or street, to the hindrance of travel for a longer time than fifteen minutes, shall be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 261. Whoever, being the superintendent, officer, agent or employe of any railroad company, suffers or permits any car, or cars, on any railroad in this State, containing any passen-

ger, to be locked while the same is running or standing on any railroad in this State, or whoever locks or fastens the door or doors of any car containing any passenger, so that said door can not be easily opened by such passenger, or whoever directs or orders the locking or fastening of any such car door, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 262. Whoever, having charge of a locomotive engine, upon any railroad, fails or neglects when such engine is approaching any road crossing to sound the engine whistle, at a distance of not more than one hundred nor less than eighty rods from such crossing, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars, and if any person is injured or killed by reason of such failure or neglect, he shall be imprisoned in the State prison, not more than fourteen years, nor less than two years; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with any ordinance or by-law that has been or may be passed by any city or town, regulating the management or running of engines or trains within such city or town.

#### CIVIL CODE—DEFINITION OF NUISANCE.

SEC. 709. Whatever is injurious to health, or indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as essentially to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance, and the subject of an action. (628.)

SEC. 710. Such action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected, or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance. (629.)

SEC. 711. Where a proper case is made, the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, and damages recovered therefor. (630.)



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INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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NOSOLOGICAL TABLES,

PREPARED BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

FOR THE USE OF

PHYSICIANS OF INDIANA,

AND TO

SECURE UNIFORMITY IN THEIR REGISTRATION OF THE "CAUSES  
OF DEATH."

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[EXTRACT from Act creating the State Board of Health.]

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of all physicians and accoucheurs in this State to register their names and postoffice address with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which they reside, and all such physicians and accoucheurs shall report to the Secretary of Board of Health of the town, city or county in which they may occur, and within fifteen days thereafter, all births and deaths which may occur under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death and such corroborative facts as may be required in the blank forms furnished as provided in this act. When any birth or death shall occur with no physician or accoucheur in attendance, then such birth or death shall be reported, as hereinbefore provided, by the householder where, or under whose observation such birth or death may occur, with the cause of death, if such be known. Any physician, accoucheur or householder, willfully or purposely, after notice by the secretary of the local board under whose jurisdiction such householder may live, failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars: *Provided*, That any death coming under the jurisdiction or supervision of any Coroner shall be by him reported to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which such death may occur, within fifteen days after such death comes under his jurisdiction, and such death so reported shall not be required to be reported by any other person.

NOTE.—A practicing physician or accoucheur should report births, deaths, etc., to the Health Board of the county, city or town where the same occur, without reference to where the physician or accoucheur registers or where he lives. They must report such case upon blanks furnished by the Health Board of the *precinct where such case occurs*. Physician and accoucheur of another State must also report case coming under their experience within *this State* in like manner, as *resident physicians*.

## NOSOLOGICAL TABLES.

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The following nomenclature is essentially that of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, provisionally adopted by the National Board of Health:

This list is most respectfully submitted to the physicians of Indiana as a guide in the production of some degree of uniformity in their registration of the "Causes of Death."

Of the two lists below, the first—that on the left side—may be called the TABULAR LIST, and comprises all the heads which it is proposed to admit into the complete tables, and under which all deaths, from whatever cause, must eventually be distributed. It represents those diseases which are found in practice to occur most frequently.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL LIST is *subordinate to the first*, and contains the principal *special* diseases which it may be considered desirable to note, referred to those heads to which they are most nearly allied, which are shown by reference in figures. It should be observed that the special cases are few, and will not affect the larger number in the tables to any important extent. For convenience, synonymous terms are also given in the supplemental list.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

## Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

## TABULAR LIST.

I. 1.—1. Small pox . . . . .  
 2. Measles . . . . .  
 3. Scarlatina . . . . .  
 4. Diphtheria. } . . . .  
 5. Croup . . . } . . . .  
 6. Quinsy . . . . .  
 7. Whooping cough . . . . .  
 8. Dysentery } . . . . .  
 9. Diarrhoea . . . . .  
 10. Cholera Infantum } . . . . .  
 11. Cholera Morbus } . . . . .  
 12. Cholera Asiatic } . . . . .  
 13. Erysipelas . . . . .  
 14. Carbuncle . . . . .  
 15. Rheumatism . . . . .

ORDER 1.—*Miasmatic.*

16. Remittent, . . . . .  
 17. Intermittent, . . . . .  
 18. Relapsing. } FEVERS.  
 19. Typhus, . . . . .  
 20. Typhoid } Malar' } Enteric, . . . . .  
 21. Infantile, . . . . .  
 22. Cerebro spinal, . . . . .  
 23. Puerperal, . . . . .  
 24. Influenza, . . . . .  
 25. Yellow. } FEVERS.

ORDER 2.—*Enthetic.*

I. 2.—1. Syphilis { Hereditary . . . . .  
 Primary . . . . .  
 Tertiary . . . . .  
 2. Hydrocephalus . . . . .  
 3. Glanders . . . . .  
 4. Necusia (poison wounds)

ORDER 3.—*Dietic.*

I. 3.—1. Privation . . . . .  
 2. Purpura and Scurvy . . . . .  
 3. Delirium tremens, } Alco-  
 4. Intemperance, } h'lism

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

## DISEASES OF SPECIAL CHARACTER OR SYNONYMS.

I. 1.—1. State if after vaccination.  
 Vaccination not stated.  
 Small pox (second attack).  
 Chicken pox.  
 2. Rotheln (German measles).  
 3. Angina maligna.  
 6. Mumps.  
 Tonsillitis.  
 10. Summer complaint.  
 11. Common, or sporadic.  
 12. Epidemic.  
 13. Pyemia.  
 Hospital gangrene.  
 14. Anthrax.  
 15. Rheumatic Fever.  
 Rheumatism, with heart disease.

16. Bilious.  
 17. Pernicious.  
 Congestive.  
 Hemorrhagic.  
 20. Common continued.  
 Abdominal typhus.  
 21. Gastric.  
 Gastric, remittent.  
 22. Spotted.  
 23. Child-bed.  
 Metria.  
 Puerperal peritonitis.

I. 2.—1. Gonorrhœa.  
 Purulent ophthalmia.  
 4. Malignant pustule.

I. 3.—1. Want of breast milk.  
 2. Rickets.  
 Bronchoœle.

## CLASS I.—CONTINUED.

## TABULAR LIST.

ORDER 4.—*Parasitic.*

**I. 4.—**

1. Thrush . . . . .
2. Other vegetable parasitic diseases . . . . .
3. Worms . . . . .
4. Trichinosis . . . . .
5. Other animal parasitic diseases . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

**I. 4.—**

3. Porrido.
- Scabies.
- Tape-worm.
- Hydatids.

## Class II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

## TABULAR LIST.

ORDER 1.—*Diathetic.*

**II. 1.—**

1. Gout . . . . .
2. Dropsy and Anæmia . . . . .
3. Cancer of        . . . . .
4. Nomia (or Canker) . . . . .
5. Mortification . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

**II. 1.—**

3. Soft cancer.
- Sweat's cancer.
- Melanosis.
- Other kinds of cancer.
- Polypus (part not stated).
- Lupus.
5. Bed-sore.
- Dry gangrene.

ORDER 2.—*Tubercular.*

**II. 2.—**

1. Scrofula . . . . .
2. Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .
3. Pthysis (Consumption of Lungs) . . . . .
4. Hydrocephalus, (tubercular meningitis) . . . . .
5. Other tubercular diseases

**II. 2.—**

1. Psoas abscess.
- Lumbar abscess.
- White swelling.
- Cretinism.
2. Tubercular peritonitis.
3. Haemoptysis.

## Class III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

## TABULAR LIST.

ORDER 1.—*Nervous System.*

**III. 1.—**

1. Cephalitis . . . . .
2. Apoplexy of        . . . . .
3. Paralysis . . . . .
4. Insanity . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

**III. 1.—**

1. Myelitis.
- Phrenitis.
4. Fright.
- Grief.
- Melancholia.
- Rage.

## CLASS III.—CONTINUED.

## TABULAR LIST.

## ORDER 1—Continued.

III. 1. 5.—Chorea . . . . .  
 6. Epilepsy . . . . .  
 7. Tetanus . . . . .  
 8. Trismus Nascentium . . . . .  
 9. Convulsions . . . . .  
 10. Softening of the Brain . . . . .  
 11. Sunstroke . . . . .  
 12. Other diseases of Nervous System . . . . .

ORDER 2.—*Organs of Circulation.*

III. 2.—1. Pericarditis\* . . . . .  
 2. Aneurism . . . . .  
 3. Hypertrophy . . . . .  
 4. Angina pectoris . . . . .  
 5. Syncope . . . . .  
 6. Arteritis . . . . .  
 7. Hydropericardium . . . . .  
 8. Valvular diseases . . . . .

ORDER 3.—*Respiratory Organs.*

III. 3.—1. Epistaxis . . . . .  
 2. Laryngitis . . . . .  
 3. Bronchitis . . . . .  
 4. Pleurisy . . . . .  
 5. Pneumonia . . . . .  
 6. Asthma . . . . .  
 7. Other diseases of Respiratory Organs . . . . .

ORDER 4.—*Digestive Organs.*

III. 4.—1. Gastritis . . . . .  
 2. Enteritis . . . . .  
 3. Peritonitis . . . . .  
 4. Ascites . . . . .  
 5. Ulceration of Intestines . . . . .  
 6. Hernia . . . . .  
 7. Ileus . . . . .  
 8. Intussusception . . . . .  
 9. Stricture of Intestines . . . . .  
 10. Fistula . . . . .  
 11. Dyspepsia . . . . .  
 12. Other diseases of stomach . . . . .  
 13. Hepatitis . . . . .  
 14. Jaundice . . . . .  
 15. Other diseases of Liver . . . . .  
 16. Spleen Disease . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

III. 1.—6. Hysteria.  
 9. Laryngismus stridulus.  
 Neuralgia.

III. 2.—1. Carditis.  
 Endocarditis.

III. 3.—2. Oedema glottidis.  
 4. Empyema.  
 Hydrothorax.  
 Diaphragmatis.  
 Pneumothorax.  
 5. Pulmonary apoplexy.  
 Pleuro pneumonia.  
 6. Grinder's Asthma.  
 Miner's Asthma.  
 Emphysema.

III. 4.—1. Glossitis.  
 Stomatitis.  
 Pharyngitis.  
 (Esophagitis).  
 5. Perforation of—  
 6. Congenital.  
 Femoral.  
 Inguinal.  
 Scrotal.  
 Umbilical.  
 Ventral.  
 7. Constipation.  
 12. Pyrosis.  
 (Gastralgia).  
 Haematemesis.  
 Melena.  
 14. Gall stones.  
 15. Cirrhosis.

\*See I. 1.—15.

## CLASS III.—CONTINUED.

## TABULAR LIST.

ORDER 5.—*Urinary Organs.*

III. 5.—1. Nephritis . . . . .  
 2. Ischuria . . . . .  
 3. Nephria (Bright's disease)  
 4. Diabetes . . . . .  
 5. Calculus (Gravel, etc.) . . . . .  
 6. Cystitis . . . . .  
 7. Other Kidney disease . . . . .

ORDER 6.—*Generative Organs.*

III. 6. 1. Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .  
 2. Pelvis Celulitis . . . . .  
 3. Disease of Uterus . . . . .  
 4. Disease of Penis . . . . .  
 5. Disease of Testees . . . . .

ORDER 7.—*Organs of Locomotion.*

III. 7.—1. Arthritis . . . . .  
 2. Caries of . . . . .  
 3. Necrosis of . . . . .  
 4. Other diseases of Locomotion System . . . . .

ORDER 8.—*Integumentary System.*

III. 8.—1. Phlegmon . . . . .  
 2. Ulcer . . . . .  
 3. Other Skin disease . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

III. 5.—  
 3. Albuminuria.  
 6. Cystirrhœa.  
 7. Diuresis.  
 Haematuria.  
 Dis. of prostate.  
 Dis. of bladder.

III. 6.—1. Ovarian tumor.  
 3. Metritis.  
 Hysteritis.  
 Uterine tumor.  
 Polypus uteri.  
 5. Orchitis.  
 Hydrocele.

III. 7.—1. Ostitis.  
 Periostitis.  
 4. Fragilitas ossium.  
 Mollities ossium.  
 Exostosis.

III. 8.—1. Abscess (part not stated).  
 Boil.  
 Whitlow.  
 3. Roseola.  
 Urticaria.  
 Eczema.  
 Herpes.  
 Pemphigus.  
 Ecthyma.  
 Impetigo.  
 Psoriasis.  
 Ichthyosis.  
 Tumor (part not stated).

## Class IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

## TABULAR LIST.

ORDER 1.—*Developmental Disease of Children.*

IV. 1.—1. Stillborn . . . . .  
 2. Premature Birth and Infantile Debility . . . . .  
 3. Cyanosis . . . . .  
 4. Spina Bifida . . . . .  
 5. Other Malformations . . . . .  
 6. Teething . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

IV. 1.—  
 2. Atelectasis.  
 5. Anus imperforatus.  
 Cleft palate.  
 Idiocy.

## CLASS IV.—CONTINUED.

## TABULAR LIST.

ORDER 2.—*Developmental Diseases of Women.*

IV. 2.—1. Paramenia . . . . .  
2. Childbirth . . . . .

ORDER 3.—*Developmental Diseases of Old People.*

IV. 3.—1. Old Age . . . . .  
2. Inanition . . . . .

ORDER 4.—*Diseases of Nutrition.*

IV. 4.—2. Atrophy and Debility . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

IV. 2.—1. Chlorosis.  
Climacteria.  
Menorrhagia.  
2. Miscarriage.  
Abortion.  
Puerperal mania.  
Puerperal convulsions.  
Phlegmasia dolens.  
Cesarian operation.  
Extra-uterine foetation.  
Flooding,  
Retention of placenta.  
Presentation of placenta.  
Deformed pelvis.  
Breast abscess.  
Placenta previa.

## Class V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.

## TABULAR LIST.

ORDER 1.—*Accident or Negligence.*

V. 1.—1. Fractures of . . . . .  
2. Wounds of . . . . .  
3. Burns and Scalds of . . . . .  
4. Poison of . . . . .  
5. Drowning . . . . .  
6. Suffocation . . . . .  
7. Railroad accident . . . . .  
8. Otherwise\* . . . . .

ORDER 2.—*In Battle.*ORDER 3.—*Homicide.*ORDER 4.—*Suicide.*

V. 4.—1. Wounds of . . . . .  
2. Poison of . . . . .  
3. Drowning . . . . .  
4. Hanging . . . . .  
5. Otherwise\* . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

V. 1.—2. Railroad accident.  
\\  
6. Asphyxia.  
Strangulation.  
8. Exposure.  
Cold water.  
Frozen.  
Heat.  
Lightning.  
Surgical operation.  
Neglect.

\* Manner stated.

## CLASS V.—CONTINUED.

## TABULAR LIST.

ORDER 5.—*Execution.***V. 5.—1.** Hanging . . . . .**V. 6.**—Violent deaths not classed . . . .  
Sudden, cause unascertained.

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

**V. 6.—** "Casualty."

NOTE.—Where a person is "found drowned," and it can not be ascertained whether the case is a suicide, a murder, or an accident, the case is classed under "accident or negligence," (V. 1. 8.) Cases of "rheumatic fever" are classed with "rheumatism"; of "hemorrhage" and "abscess," with the diseases of the organs affected, when stated. Cases of "neglect" and "cold," except when the result of privation (Class I. 3. 1.) are placed under deaths by "accident or negligence." (V. 1. 8.)

It is recommended that each County Board of Health should obtain a sufficient number of copies of this book to supply each physician and accoucheur in their respective health limits with a copy. It is believed that the table is full enough to admit all cases diagnosed by physicians to be classed in accordance therewith, and Health Officers will, after such distribution of the table (unless in exceptional instances), refuse blanks filled out in other manner, unless sanctioned by this department. This is to prevent confusion in the tabulation of statistics at this office.





